

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Subscribers removing from one place to another, send their papers changed.

It isn't a fair cry from Algerine to Algerian.

The itch for office is usually followed by backbiting.

The war department seems to be the ne plus ultra of how not to do it.

Is the emperor of China to be invited to the czar's peace conference?

Colonies desiring annexation should come early, so as to avoid the rush.

The secretary of war believes that people who live in army tents shouldn't throw stones.

The way to fix the responsibility for the mismanagement of the army is to transfer Alger.

Having completed a remarkable series of flag-raising, General Miles is now raising Cain.

No matter what the state of the weather, all signs show that it is going to be a hot campaign.

Chauncey M. Depew for minister to England? Do we want to talk our English cousins to death?

Public opinion is crystallizing to the effect that the medical staff of the army is a good deal of a stick.

In Chicago it is quite the thing to elope on wheels. Rapid as is the element the divorce is still speedier.

Ante-bellum pictures of reconcentrations are being used, with great success, as post-bellum pictures of volunteers.

If Aguinaldo doesn't get the dictatorship of the Philippines, of course he will expect something equally as good.

If the Cubans are not fit for self-government, then it will be a most difficult matter indeed to justify the war.

If so many camps had not been pitched in too swampy ground, perhaps there wouldn't have been so much mud-throwing.

Professor Charles Elliot Norton is making a name if not a reputation. And there is a good deal in a name in this case.

Miles vs. Alger bids fair to be a very much more celebrated case than Bardell vs. Pickwick or Peter Peebles vs. Plainastans.

Wouldn't it have been a fine thing to have hoisted the flag of the little fusionist skiff at the head of the great Democratic ship?

John Sherman may have lost some of his old-time mental vigor, but Hanna and his followers are awfully afraid of what he has left.

The Spaniards called us pigs. Sick soldiers are transported on cattle ships. Is the government trying to justify the Spanish appellation?

The University of Chicago is to establish a college of commerce and politics. No city in the country is better provided with horrible examples for the purposes of illustration.

Some members of Battery A, Utah volunteers, have started an improvement association in the Philippines. No place is in greater need of improvement than the Philippines.

The Oliveette has been sunk. How, no one knows. It is in "Oliveette" that the once popular song "Now is the time for disappearing" occurs. Is there any connection between the ship and the song?

The Daughter of the Confederacy is dying. She is beloved throughout the south, respected throughout the land. Her distinguished parentage has made her a prominent figure in American life, and she has ever conducted herself with becoming dignity.

If candidates for various offices would formally announce their candidacy through the press, as is the practice in the east, it would advantage them and the public. The public would have an opportunity to canvass their merits, while it would make it difficult for anyone to spring anything on them at the last moment. Let candidates make formal announcement of their candidacy for office.

The Utah County Democrat is the name of a new exchange that comes to our table. It is published at Provo, and will appear every Wednesday and Saturday; the editor is Mr. Fred Nelson. The new journal will be Democratic in politics, but will be fair. A chief aim will be to build up Utah county. There is room for such a paper in Provo, and it should meet with success. The typographical appearance is exceedingly neat. The Utah County Democrat has our best wishes for its success.

THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The great sensation of the day is the suicide of Colonel Henry; it revives interest in the Dreyfus case, and may result in the liberation of the man whose fate has aroused much sympathy and divided the world into adherents and opponents of him, into those who claim he is innocent and those who charge that he is a villain of the blackest kind.

Every interpretation possible will be placed upon Colonel Henry's action. Already the intimation has come from Paris that his suicide was committed at the instigation of army officials. About the only thing thus far established is that Henry was a dastard and that a forgery was committed. That a forgery was committed does not prove that Dreyfus is innocent, but it certainly does throw suspicion upon the trustworthiness of the evidence upon which he was convicted. The forgery was part of the evidence on which the French government rested its case, and people will naturally say that if one forgery was committed, why may not others have been?

Certainly this suicide puts the French government in a very embarrassing position and gives a favorable impression of Dreyfus' side of the case. It may result in the return, and in triumph, of Zola, who was the champion of the exiled officer. But was there ever a more scandalous case all through the world than Dreyfus case? No doubt ever pleaded such a room scenes as were witnessed during the first Zola trial.

This suicide of Colonel Henry, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, will pretty nearly put France on trial in the eyes of the world. CHARGED WITH COWARDICE. No more serious charge can be made against a soldier than that of cowardice, and General Miles charges Colonel Woodward of the Sixth Massachusetts with cowardice. He says that on several occasions (he specifies them) Colonel Woodward feigned sickness. Of course the colonel denies this, but the charge coming from the major general in command of the army will be given great weight by many; major general in command of the army are not very apt to make such serious charges, charges that if sustained mean ruin to a man's reputation, without first giving them serious consideration.

It cannot be charged against General Miles in this case that there is any state jealousy, for both are Massachusetts men, and the Old Bay State is as proud of Miles as though he were a Grant or a Sherman. Colonel Woodward having resigned, perhaps his case could not be brought before a court-martial, but if it can it certainly should be. He says General Miles was misinformed by his subordinates. Possibly, but as a rule such is not apt to be the case, nor is a general apt to take more hearsay and found a charge upon it that may blast a reputation. The case is one that calls for investigation at all events. It can have no West Point jealousy in it, for Miles is not a West Point. The correspondence in the case has been given to the public, but it is to be hoped there is not to be a long or any newspaper wrangle over it.

PAYING INTEREST IN ADVANCE

Official announcement is made that the interest on government bonds, which is due October 1, will be paid on the 10th inst. The reason for this is that the treasury is gorged with money at the present time. It is satisfactory to know that the treasury is full, provided the money therein represents income and not outgo. The present fullness of the treasury is more the result of outgo than income; it represents increased indebtedness. The repulsion of the treasury vaults is the result of the war loan, and nothing else. There was never any need for the loan, and out of the money in hand the government could have defrayed every expense of the war and not have been the least bit cramped, much less embarrassed. When it was finally determined to issue bonds, common business sagacity would have dictated that only such amounts should have been offered for sale from time to time as might be necessary; the smaller the amount offered, the more eagerly it would have been taken up. The war has cost less than a hundred and fifty millions, but the government has encumbered itself with an unnecessary indebtedness of two hundred millions. It is bad financial management and will prove a bad political investment. The hope of the country for relief from this unnecessary indebtedness lies in the war revenue law.

OUR TRADE AND MEXICO'S.

As a dutiful administration organ, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat is always reluctant about admitting the possibility of existing in a double standard country. For campaign purposes it never fails to lament the ignorance of those who transact business with silver money. As a matter of news, however, rather than argument, it prints a long letter from the Mexican capital, showing the general prosperity and marked progress of the people of our sister republic. The United States have made a great many sales, and, owing to wars and famines, the exportation of breadstuffs has been unprecedented for a year. The wheat fields of the world, except our own, were almost barren, and the regular customers of India, Russia and Argentina turned to the North American farmer to barter for his grain. In Mexico has flourished, too, and without special demand for any of her products, nourished in a natural, healthy way. The total sales to outsiders during the past fiscal year reached \$12,000,000 in round numbers, or \$2,000,000 more than last year. In proportion to the volume of business done, this shows an increase equal to that of the United States, without a special stimulus. Owing to the fact that Mexico is not handicapped by a prohibitory tariff, her receipts and expenditures show a balance on the proper side of the ledger, and substantiate the claim that the national debt will be disposed of in a few years. Our own annual deficit of millions, exclusive of the war account, does not compare favorably or at all with the record Mexico is making; nor does it reflect the superiority of our economic system. The prosperity of Mexico is admitted everywhere, except, possibly, in Re-

publican meetings in the heat of a campaign.

The progress of the people is certain. Constantly increasing trade, an annual surplus of revenues, do not indicate that our free silver neighbors are going down grade.

Some heavy investments have been made in Mexico by foreign capitalists during the past three years. This means development, progress, confidence in the future of that land.

But our trade with Mexico has decreased for two years. This is not as it should be. Mexico has many things we need, while we have many things Mexico is compelled to buy.

And yet no effort, apparently, has been made to establish closer and larger trade relations which would open up, to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States, a rich field.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER TALKS.

There is no man in the army, regular or volunteer, who is more popular than General Joe Wheeler; and then he is every inch a soldier. He has been trying to straighten things out at Camp Wikoff, but he is having much trouble. Some of the officers upon whom he has to depend do not seem to have sense enough to go in with him.

The correspondent of one of the Chicago papers says that the other day he summoned Colonel Forwood and all the regimental surgeons to his headquarters, and informed them he had received complaints of lack of medicines from all sides. He wanted to know from each surgeon whether the complaints were true or not, and all said they were. The correspondent then details the various complaints. Turning to Colonel Forwood, General Wheeler said: "How about this? Didn't you tell me there was enough medicine here for everybody?" "I did, and there is plenty," said Colonel Forwood. "The whole trouble is that the regimental surgeons don't send for it. If they send for it they will get it."

"Then you have enough for the present?" said General Wheeler. "I have sent for more, and it will be here before long. Now, I want you surgeons to make out your requisitions day by day, and see that they are filled. I want no more complaints about lack of medicine."

At 10 o'clock Monday morning Wheeler again summoned all surgeons to his tent. "I have brought you here," he said, "to find out if you have done what I told you to do, and have plenty of medicine." All the doctors said they had excepting Dr. Woods, who again complained he could get no medicines.

"Did you make requisition for what you wanted?" asked General Wheeler. "I did," replied Dr. Woods. "Was it honored?" "It was not."

"Well, Colonel Forwood, perhaps you can explain." "Requisition was sent, but no transportation," said Colonel Forwood.

Dr. Woods admitted that, and said he had but one horse. Wheeler looked very weary.

"How many do you need?" he asked. "Three," said Woods. "Dr. Woods, didn't it occur to you you might have sent your one horse over three times?"

Dr. Woods made no response. Addressing all of the physicians, Wheeler said: "There is now no excuse for any of you complaining of lack of medical supplies. Everything you ask for will be given to you. You know now how to get anything you want, and I will take no excuse for lack of supplies from any of you from now on."

General Wheeler took precisely the right course, and it should result in bringing about some reforms. But when doctors in the army do not know enough to get medical supplies it is not to be wondered at that their patients suffer from neglect. Perhaps most of these surgeons are contract men, and secured their appointment through favoritism. The above investigation shows what a precious lot some of them are.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat and other Republican administration papers are trying to make it appear that the stories of the bad condition of the camps and the soldiers in them, and the bad condition of the transport ships, are the exaggerations of Democratic papers. How about the stories appearing in such papers as the New York Press and the Philadelphia Ledger, both Republican?

THE MAGAZINES.

The September Century is a very superior number in every respect. It isn't an article in it that isn't timely, interesting and valuable. Seven of them are devoted to the war. Walter Russell relates incidents of the Cuban Blockade, and most interesting incidents they are. "Alone in Porto Rico" is a story of a war correspondent's adventure, by Edwin Emerson. Professor Theodore S. Woodard discusses "Spain and Her American Colonies." He utters this timely warning: "If we are not mistaken as to the fundamental cause of Spain's colonial weakness, other colonial powers must take warning also, and the United States in particular, if it yields to the temptations, or, as every say, assumes the divinely ordered responsibilities of the situation. For its protective system is a derivative of the mercantile system, as the colonial system was." Three serious and important articles on the war, or rather questions growing out of it, are Emile Olivier's "America, Spain and France," Carl Schurz' "Thoughts on American Imperialism," and Whitelaw Reid's "The Territory With Which We Are Threatened." An article of the greatest interest is Dean C. Worcester's "The Malay Pirates of the Philippines." It is fully illustrated. The two Moro chiefs, Mindanao, resemble Apache Indians very much indeed. President D. C. Gilman's "Alexis de Tocqueville and his Book 'America'" is an interesting study of the life of the Europeans to study American institutions seriously. Nothing could be more delightful than Eliza Perry's "His Word of Honor," and the illustrations are as charming as the story. The Century Company, Union Square, New York. Price, 35 cents.

TALES OF THE DAY.

Lincoln's Fondness For Grant. An amusing and possibly instructive anecdote, in which Lincoln and Grant are shown in the latter's estimate of cavalry, is related by Mr. William C. Stoddard, for some time one of the former's private secretaries. The general had not long been in command of the Army of the Potomac when one day Mr. Stoddard asked Lincoln's opinion of him. "Grant?" replied the president. "The first general I've had. He's a general!" Remembering the high esteem in which he was held, Stoddard asked Lincoln to explain, and this is what he said: "You know, I've had a word with me on a campaign they look over my shoulder and pick out some one thing they give short of and they know I couldn't give

Rhyme. "The First Books of Some American Authors"

deals with the careers of Hawthorne, Thoreau and Whittier. The most popular book of the month has been "Hugger-Bugger" in this city "Hughes" has a very popular book, "The Home of Yellow Fever." Both are impressive. There are portraits of naval officers recently advanced into their grades "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." The editorial comments and the contributed articles are always timely and interesting, dispassionate and impartial. Whoever possesses complete files of Collier's Weekly has the best possible history of the American war. The Weekly has no superior.

Collier's Weekly for August 27 has for a frontispiece scenes around Camp Wikoff, the center piece being a portrait of General B. M. Young. There are two full page drawings, "The Cuba Might Be Free," and "The Home of Yellow Fever." Both are impressive. There are portraits of naval officers recently advanced into their grades "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." The editorial comments and the contributed articles are always timely and interesting, dispassionate and impartial. Whoever possesses complete files of Collier's Weekly has the best possible history of the American war. The Weekly has no superior.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Chicago Times-Herald: Probably nothing will come of the request made by residents of Jamaica to annexation to the United States. Great Britain is not likely to let the West India islanders have their way, and anxious to secure it, certainly not at the cost of a quarrel with Great Britain. Yet it is to be under American rule rather than British. It is a question of financial profit, not of government.

New York Sun: It follows that the sole means of redemption attainable by Jamaica, Barbados and other West India producers of cane sugar is to secure for their commodities the same advantages as the markets of the United States which will be enjoyed by Puerto Rico after the official annexation of that island. Jamaica, of course, would not expect to be admitted as a state, for since 1825 it has ceased to be self-governing. It is a territory, and it is to be under American rule rather than British. It is a question of financial profit, not of government.

New York Evening Post: Really Great Britain would be better off without these islands, and if they could get into the hands of the United States they would be in a better position. They could then sell their sugar to our people to the greatest possible advantage, and we should not give them a protective duty. One would suppose that a possibility of this kind would induce the British to give up their claim, but for some reason it fails to do so. The Tribune writes out, "No Jamaica annexation." It seems that the island is a valuable one, and would make a fine addition to our domain.

Chicago Record: Already the Boston Fruit company is preparing to enter the market for Jamaica sugar. The sugar is being produced in Jamaica, and the movement in the direction of annexation on the part of the United States is being made. The West India has received the greatest shaking up within the last few years, and the results to come from it are only just beginning to show themselves.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and prospective member of the peace commission, dignifiedly proposed for the annexation of Jamaica to the United States by entering a protest. He says the United States should acquire and acquire enough colonies without considering Jamaica. What Senator Davis says is not in the sum of it. It is well to recognize the fact that the acquisition of Jamaica would be preferable to the acquisition of any considerable part of the Philippines. Jamaica is in the western hemisphere and near our shores. It is also a fertile island, and its acquisition would be a valuable one. The United States has no claim of annexing it without the assent of Great Britain.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Washington Star: "You'll have to stick to your own language," said the New York policeman sharply. "I know what I'm doing," was the answer with equal asperity. "I'm the man who first suggested that anti-profanity bill and I'm expressing my feelings about the people who refused to pass it."

Chicago News: Jones—"Smith doesn't think in foolish talk like he did before his marriage." Brown—"His wife broke him of it, I suppose." "No," he had some kind of throat trouble and lost his voice."

Washington Star: "I can't blame the young women for falling in love with the soldiers," remarked the neighbor who had dropped in for a moment on a military installation. "Neither do I," answered the other, who always had a fired expression. "A few months of government rationing ought to keep a man from complaining of home cooking for the rest of his life."

Plain Dealer: "Now, you ain't you ain't no little man." "Yes, I was," said I was. "Well, you ain't—I can tell it by your breath. You eat infant's food. Pah! You eat infant's food, and you ain't no little man, you ain't no little man, you ain't no little man!"

Cincinnati Enquirer: Wallace—What do you deem the most charming age in your life? Perry—From my observation, a woman of about 35 is harder to get away from than any other.

Washington Star: "Yes," said the soldier, "when you parted she gave me a token of her regard, and it was in my pocket, and it was the means of saving my life." "I see," was the response. "It's the old story. You carried her photograph next your heart and it caused the bullet to deflect." "No. It wasn't any photograph. It was a bottle of malaria medicine."

Chicago News: Long—"I'm getting too stout for comfort, but an unable to find a remedy." Short—"It is said that nothing reduces surplus flesh like worry." Long—"But I have nothing to worry me." Short—"Well, just to help you out, I'm about to let you lead me."

Washington Star: "Remarkable man, that," he said, "holding up his breath. 'I never met anybody quite like him.'" "He's quite ordinary in appearance and conversation." "Yes. But he was beat at a game of billiards with the Army, and you know how well he used to play before he got out of practice."

Indianapolis Journal: "Have you noticed that the sea serpent has not been heard of for some time?" "Mhm. I'm looking for him to turn up off Moie St. Nicholas now the war is over."

Washington Star: "Look here," exclaimed the Spanish editor almost tearfully. "I've got to give my subscribers some news. You can't keep the truth from the public forever, you know. You may as well give it to them as to the dogs." "I see," answered the censor after long reflection. "I do not know your next issue. You might intimate in your next issue that the Anglo-Saxons didn't get the worst of it in that old, invincible Armada affair as we have been leading them to suppose."

The Queen's Opinion.

"The death of Prince Bismarck," said the Washington Post representative, "reminds me of a good story I heard told on him when I was in Holland last summer. I have never seen it in print, therefore I am sure the public at large have not heard it. Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III, of Holland, was too great a friend of Emperor Napoleon III, Empress Eugenie and France in general to take kindly to the great changes before the big war of 1870, and probably some time after the Luxembourg squabble, there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the Queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said: "Now, your majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah, Bismarck!" she cried, with some size. "The members stood aghast. The greatest enemy he had to exhibit was not of course Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture."

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

With a world's eyes upon his record bent, His name upon each lip in praises just, Through simple duty, calm and reticent, A noble moves, clothed in a people's trust.

What need he reck, tho' strange omission left His name unspoken, when his deed so spoke? Whose valor perfect and whose science deep, The pride of Spain through her navy broke.

What tho' again, when full a nation's heart Throbb'd "Welcome!" in its pride and patriot zeal, No word was whispered of the noble part Scott, of course, the Brooklyn—unnamed—still reveal?

For deep in every soul that's free to scan That record by the light of others' speech, The love of fair play—all American—Uplifts him towering o'er every reach.

And the strong hands, impelled by stronger sense, Rise high o'er high o'er acclaim or plan; No snail may touch from pique or petulance. The simply great—a true and modest man!

Type of his race—calm, unperturbed and brave— Thence looks he down on lesser ones Who ne'er knew envy, ne'er was passion's slave— Who when a giant, yet shall larger grow— T. C. De Leon in Baltimore American.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

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NEWS FROM THE BOYS' SECTION. Advices from the Boys' Department state that they are ready for Fall—the biggest display we ever had and the garments come nobbler—better and better values than ever before. Another week and the boys will be ready for school—don't wait too long—come in and let them out early. We've Junior Suits for the little fellows of 3 to 5 years in handsome plaids and mixtures, large sailor collars, little vests, collars and vests trimmed to match. Then we have reefer suits, ages 4 to 8—handsome designs, too. Then come our regular double-breasted styles, ages 9 to 15, in the noblest tones of ever saw. Then come the long pants suits for the big boys of 12 to 19 years, round or square cut, also some double-breasted ones. The knee pants suits come at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50. The long pants suits at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

A FEW LEFT.

Got a few of those knee pants suits left that we're selling cheap—\$2.00 ones for \$1.50, \$3.00 ones for \$2.00, etc.

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Just come and take a look at our Fedora Hat special—it's the greatest bargain you ever saw, price only \$1.00.

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My complexion has improved, and I feel like a new woman,

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Will procure a handsome book with sixteen pictures of interesting scenes in the PHILIPPINES, each 10x14; with descriptive text.

The Herald has arranged for a set of handsome books, similar in style to "Uncle Sam's Navy," which contain pictures made from photographs taken in the Philippines recently, which will be supplied to our patrons for one coupon and 10 cents, if delivered in the city, or one coupon and 12 cents if sent by mail. There are five books in the set.

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